



Foreign Agricultural Service

**GAIN Report**

Global Agriculture Information Network

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 3/6/2003

GAIN Report #KS3008

# **Korea, Republic of**

## **Oilseeds and Products**

### **Annual**

### **2003**

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**Report Highlights:** Korea's crushing industry is expected to recover nearly to pre-financial crisis levels in 2003 driven by increasing feed and food demand. In turn, stronger crushing demand is expected to result in increased imports of soybeans.

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Includes PSD changes: Yes  
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes  
Annual Report  
Seoul [KS1], KS

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## SECTION I. SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

International and domestic uncertainty clouds the outlook for Korean oilseeds demand in MY 2003/04. Although concerns about increasing household debt and declines in consumer spending have contributed to lower estimates of GDP growth, Korea's Central Bank still expects the Korean economy to grow 5.5 percent in 2003. Other economic institutes in Korea expect Korean GDP to grow 4 to 5 percent in 2003, down from 6.2 percent in 2002.

In line with expectations of continued strong growth in the overall economy, crushing demand is also expected to keep growing a rate of 3 - 5 percent in MY 2003/04. Financial recovery of two crushing companies who have been under bank supervision in recent years is expected to facilitate the growth. Shin-Dong-Bang Corporation, which has improved its financial status under a workout program, is expected to graduate from the program at the end of 2003. Samyang Oils and Fats merged with CJ corporation, the country's largest crusher, in June 2002. In MY 2003/04, the crushing industry is forecast to recover to a level of 96 percent of the crushing volume observed in the year prior the 1997 financial crisis.

## SOYBEANS

Korea's soybean area is expected to increase 1 percent in 2003. Continuance of a government policy established in 2001 to reduce rice production on marginal farm land is expected to encourage a gradual increase in soybean area. Under a new program initiated in January 2003, the Korean government announced that direct payments will be provided to rice farmers who do not cultivate any commercial crop on previously existing rice acreage. Korean officials do not expect any rice acreage to be converted to oilseed area under the new program. Despite the expected growth in Korea's domestic soybean production, the Korean crop is expected to account for no more than 7 percent of total consumption with the remainder sourced from the international market.

Korea was the eighth largest market for U.S. soybean exports in MY 2001/02 absorbing 1.2 MMT of U.S. soybeans. Soybean crushing and food processing accounted for most of the demand for imported soybeans. Over 80 percent of imported soybeans are processed into meal and oil. The remaining 20 percent of imports are targeted toward import demand for food grade soybeans which has stabilized at around 300,000 MT in recent years of which the majority was U.S. origin.

The Agricultural and Fisheries Marketing Corporation (AFMC), a state trading company, has authority to import food grade soybeans for Korea under the tariff rate quota. AFMC continues to buy non-biotech-enhanced soybeans for food processing. AFMC is on record for a paying premium (10+ percent over the price of biotech-enhanced beans) for non-biotech-enhanced soybeans. Food manufacturing of soybean curd, soy sauce, soy paste, soy milk, and soybean meal used to produce soy-based-seasonings is based largely on U.S. soybean (85 percent). Chinese soybeans account for the remaining portion of raw material for the food manufacturing sector. Private importers, who pay the over-quota tariff rate of 492.4 percent or 967 Korean Won per kg (whichever is greater), are expected to import 50,000 - 60,000 MT again in MY 2003/04. Chinese soybeans are used as sprouting beans and for other processing purposes. The AFMC has continued to purchase U.S. No. 1 grade non-biotech-enhanced soybeans through an identity preserved (IP) certification system. To give suppliers time enough to arrange IP soybeans, AFMC prefers to purchase deferred shipping positions rather than nearby.

## MEAL

Total compound feed production is expected to grow 2-3 percent in MY 20/3/04 reflecting slow demand growth from the swine and poultry sectors. Outbreaks of FMD in May and hog cholera in October of 2002 have postponed the expected resumption of pork export to Japan. Despite decreasing hog prices caused by heavy stocks, swine growers will likely maintain inventories in the hope that pork exports to Japan will resume at the end of 2003. Beef cattle inventories bottomed out in 2002 and are on the increase. However, increases in feed demand from the beef sector could be outweighed by declining demand from the dairy cattle sector. Feed demand for other animals (horses, pets, turkeys, duck, etc), which comprises 6.6 percent of overall compound feed production, continues to grow rapidly at a rate of 18 - 20 percent annually.

Soybean meal inclusion rates on a total compound feed basis were reported at 15.2 percent in MY 2001/02, up from 15 percent in the previous year. Slow growth in demand for compound feed from the swine and poultry sectors is expected to result in stable, if not higher, inclusion rates of soybean meal. International BSE health safety scares has generated a shift in consumption demand toward vegetable protein meal and away from animal protein meal. In turn, the ratio of animal protein in compound feed-stuff is expected to decrease.

Korea is expected to maintain soybean meal imports at 1.5 MMT and 1.55, MMT in MY 2002/03 and MY 2003/04, respectively. Though price remains the primary weakness of U.S. soybean meal in the Korea market vis-a-vis competitor products from India, South America and China, the United States is expected to hold its 7 percent market share through continued supply of dehulled soybean meal.

ASA/Seoul's efforts to convince crushers, feed mills and dairy industry representatives of the value of dehulled soybean meal and soy hulls have resulted in growing production of dehulled soybean meal which reached 35 percent of total soybean meal production in CY 2002. Feed mills have already contracted for 80,000 MT of U.S. dehulled soybean meal for delivery in February/March 2003. In MY2003/04, total production of dehulled soybean meal is expected to grow to 38-40 percent of total production of soybean meal.

## OIL

In MY 2003/04, the Korean crushing industry is forecast to increase soybean oil production as the financial status of two major crushers improves as mentioned above. Despite the expected increase in domestic oil production, imports of soybean oil are forecast to show a mild growth in MY 2003/04. Since MY 2000/01, Korea has continued increasing imports of crude soy oil to meet greater demand from the food processing industry and edible oil processors who market to hotels, restaurants and institutions (HRI). HRI users prefer imported cooking oil, as it is normally less expensive than locally processed soybean oil.

U.S. soybean oil exports to Korea have been determined by two factors in recent years. First, competition with soy oil from South America is a critical factor. Korean crude oil refineries are very reluctant to accept U.S. quality soy oil priced at more than US\$ 10 per ton over South American oil. Second, Shin-Dong-Bang Corporation's had to reduce oil production during their financial restructuring. Consequently, they imported more crude oil refined and bottled for their consumers. However, the better financial status which will enable them to increase the production of soy oil may result in less imports of crude soy oil.

In MY 2002/03 palm oil imports are expected to decrease slightly in response to more competitive tallow prices. In the compound feed industry, yellow grease has replaced palm stearin as a feed component.

## TARIFFS

In CY 2003, Korea has set tariffs for the minimum market access quota at "zero" for the first 1.34 MMT of soybeans imported for feed use, and at "5" percent for the first 185,787 MT of food grade quality soybeans imported for food use. Soybeans imported out-of-quota will be assessed a tariff of 492.4 percent or Korean won 967/Kg, whichever is greater. Although Korea provided a tariff rate quota for feed mills to import rapeseed meal with an in-quota rate of 2 percent in previous years, the feed mill quota for rapeseed meal was eliminated in 2003. Consequently, rapeseed meal imported in 2003 will be subject to the general rate of 5 percent. CY 2003 tariff rates announced for imported soybean meal and oil, and cottonseed oils remain in line with terms of the 1993 U.S./Korean bilateral agreement.

## MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

Over the next 3-5 years, the oilseed market is expected to grow at a rate of 3-5 percent a year. With the economic recovery, consumption of food and feed grade oilseeds should expand as consumer demand for vegetable oil-based products and animal proteins rises. Imported oilseeds will remain a necessity as domestic production is insufficient to meet the market requirements for even food quality beans. Significant trends that could affect U.S. exports include consumer acceptance of biotechnology and products derived using biotech-enhanced ingredients; tariff levels applied on seed, meal and edible oils, availability of affordable commercial credit, market development efforts at promoting consumption of dietary oils.

## SECTION II. STATISTICAL TABLES OF OILSEED

## Soybean, Oilseed PS&amp;D

PSD Table						
Country	Korea, Republic of					
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2001		10/2002		10/2003
Area Planted	0	78	0	80	0	81
Area Harvested	78	78	80	80	0	81
Beginning Stocks	106	121	108	119	110	119
Production	118	118	114	115	0	116
MY Imports	1435	1435	1500	1500	0	1550
MY Imp. from U.S.	1245	1231	1230	1300	0	1350
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1659	1674	1722	1734	110	1785
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	1153	1199	1187	1250	0	1300
Food Use Dom. Consump.	364	316	390	325	0	328
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	34	40	35	40	0	40
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1551	1555	1612	1615	0	1668
Ending Stocks	108	119	110	119	0	117
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1659	1674	1722	1734	0	1785
Calendar Year Imports	1600	1474	0	1500	0	1550
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	1450	1200	0	1300	0	1350
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Soybean Import Trade Matrix:

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Korea, Republic of		
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean		
Time period	OCT/SEPT	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	1190	U.S.	1231
Others		Others	
Brazil	150	Brazil	154
China	48	China	49
Total for Others	198		203
Others not Listed	0		1
Grand Total	1388		1435

Source: Korea Customs Service (KCS)

## Korea: Oilseed Area and Production

KOREA: Oilseed Area and Production (Hectares and Metric tons)				
Crops	2001		2002 b/	
	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.
Soybean	78,415	117,723	80,804	115,024
Rapeseed	1,419	2,030	1,400	2,000
Peanuts c/	4,763	9,620	4,000	7,000
Sesame	43,541	31,043	44,176	23,818
Perilla	29,054	22,464	29,000	20,000
Total	157,192	182,880	159,380	167,842

a/ Agricultural Affairs estimate for peanuts, sesame and Perilla.

b/ Agricultural Affairs forecast

c/ in-shell

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF).



**KOREA: Soybean Production**

KOREA: Soybean Production			
Crop Year	Area (HA)	Yield (KG/HA)	Production (MT)
1985	155,964	1,500	233,863
1990	152,265	1,529	232,786
1995	105,035	1,520	159,640
1999	87,026	1,334	116,120
2000	86,176	1,314	113,196
2001	78,415	1,501	117,723
2002	80,804	1,423	115,024

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)

**Korea: AFMC/NACF Soybean Purchase Prices**

KOREA: AFMC/NACF Soybean Purchase Prices (Korean Won per kilogram, Large Sized Kernel)			
Crop Year	2000	2001	2002
No. 1 Grade	2,188	2,407	2,407
No. 2 Grade	2,087	2,296	2,296
Off Grade	1,369	1,506	1,506
Total Quantity (MT)	4,112	3,498	2,176

Source: National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation (NACF)

## Korea: Soybeans Consumption For Food Manufacturing Imported by State Trading Entities

KOREA: Soybeans Consumption For Food Manufacturing Imported by State Trading Entities (Calendar year, Metric Ton)			
Item\Year	2000	2001	2002
Soybean Curd	122,000	118,620	106,190
Soy Sauce	34,000	37,998	40,000
Soy Paste	5,800	4,612	4,290
Soy Milk	20,000	23,556	28,000
Others 1/	5,000	3,942	1,351
Total	186,800	188,728	179,831

Note: Quantity is on the basis of cleaned soybean.

1/ Supply for government and military employees and others.

Source: Agricultural & Fisheries Marketing Corporation (AFMC)

## Korea: Soybean Consumption for Crushing

KOREA: Soybean Consumption for Crushing (Metric Ton)			
Month	MY 00/01	MY 01/02	MY 02/03
October	96,618	97,732	110,113
November	84,130	90,931	108,508
December	95,572	105,138	111,707
January	84,125	106,081	-
February	102,068	77,860	-
March	75,457	97,712	-
April	88,417	97,526	-
May	79,866	110,040	-
June	89,465	88,158	-
July	92,345	116,914	-
August	78,929	105,567	-
September	108,274	105,263	-
Total	1,075,266	1,198,922	na

Source: Korea Soybean Processing Association

## Korea: Oilseeds Imports

KOREA: Oilseeds Imports (Metric Tons & \$,000)				
	MY 2000/01		MY 2001/02	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Soybean	1,388,440	298,945	1,435,450	288,380
Linseed	4,745	1,058	2,662	765
Peanuts 1/	2,054	1,022	2,632	992
Sesame Seed	77,419	52,236	59,047	35,452
Cottonseed	106,235	17,098	113,124	17,376
Sunflower Seed	874	1,015	1,155	1,220
Mustard Seed	1,721	704	1,766	735
Safflower Seed	809	243	857	242
Perilla Seed	7,113	3,458	9,032	4,113
Castor Bean	591	117	259	51
Total	1,590,306	376,025	1,626,244	349,477

1/ Shelled Basis

Source: Korea Customs Service

## Korea: Tariff Schedule For Oilseeds

KOREA: Tariff Schedule For Oilseeds (Percent)				
Commodity	H.S. Code	2001	2002	2003
Soybean 1/	1201.00.0000	5(0.5)	5(0)	5(0)
Peanuts, in Shell	1202.10.0000	40	40	40
Peanuts, Shelled	1202.20.0000	28.8	27.5	25.6
Copra	1203.00.0000	3	3	3
Linseed	1204.00.0000	3	3	3
Rapeseed 2/	1205.00.0000	10	10	10
Sunflower Seed	1206.00.0000	25	25	25
Cottonseed	1207.20.0000	3	3	3
Castor beans	1207.30.0000	3	3	3
Sesame Seed 3/	1207.40.0000	40	40	40
Safflower Seed	1207.60.0000	3	3	3

Note: The Seed Industry Act restricts imports of listed commodities for planting seed purpose.

1/ The number in parenthesis is the applied (temporary) duty. The applied duty of 0 percent in 2003 is assessed on the first 1.34MMT of soybeans imported for crushing purposes. An applied duty of 5 percent is applied for 185,787 MT of food grade soybeans imported by AFMC under the tariff rate quota. Soybeans imported out-of-quota by private importers are assessed a tariff of 492.4 percent or Korean won 967/Kg, whichever is greater.

2/ The number in parenthesis is the applied (temporary) duty on all rapeseed imported.

3/ The In-Quota amount is 6,731 MT. Sesame imported Out-of-Quota is assessed a tariff of 637 percent or Korean won 6,734/Kg, whichever is greater.

Source: Korea Customs Research Institute, Tariff Schedules of Korea.

## SECTION II. STATISTICAL TABLES OF MEALS

## Soybean Meal PS&amp;D

PSD Table						
Country	Korea, Republic of					
Commodity	Meal, Soybean				(1000 MT)(PERC ENT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2001		10/2002		10/2003
Crush	1153	1199	1187	1250	0	1300
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.794449	0.757298	0.79444	0.756	ERR	0.753846
Beginning Stocks	362	736	370	797	380	812
Production	916	908	943	945	0	980
MY Imports	1499	1500	1650	1500	0	1550
MY Imp. from U.S.	38	33	60	100	0	100
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	2777	3144	2963	3242	380	3342
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	49	35	52	30	0	30
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	2358	2312	2531	2400	0	2500
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	2407	2347	2583	2430	0	2530
Ending Stocks	370	797	380	812	0	812
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2777	3144	2963	3242	0	3342
Calendar Year Imports	0	1482	0	1500	0	1550
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	33	0	100	0	100
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Soybean Meal Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Korea, Republic of		
Commodity	Meal, Soybean		
Time period	OCT/SEPT	Units:	1,000MT
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	117	U.S.	33
Others		Others	
Brazil	647	Brazil	546
India	429	India	589
Argentina	202	Argentina	186
China	12	China	137
Total for Others	1290		1458
Others not Listed	5		9
Grand Total	1412		1500

Source: Korea Customs Service (KCS)

## Rapeseed Meal PS&amp;D

PSD Table						
Country	Korea, Republic of					
Commodity	Meal, Rapeseed				(1000 MT)(PERC ENT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2001		10/2002		10/2003
Crush	3	2	3	2	0	2
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.666667	0.5	0.666667	0.5	ERR	0.5
Beginning Stocks	23	109	30	89	35	90
Production	2	1	2	1	0	1
MY Imports	264	264	300	270	0	270
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	289	374	332	360	35	361
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	34	45	47	30	0	30
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	225	240	250	240	0	240
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	259	285	297	270	0	270
Ending Stocks	30	89	35	90	0	91
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	289	374	332	360	0	361
Calendar Year Imports	290	277	300	270	0	270
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0



## Rapeseed Meal Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Korea, Republic of		
Commodity	Meal, Rapeseed		
Time period	OCT/SEPT	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	0	U.S.	
Others		Others	
China	267	China	58
India	26	India	206
Total for Others	293		264
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	293		264

Source: Korea Customs Service (KCS)

## Korea: Soybean Meal Production

KOREA: Soybean Meal Production (Unit: MT)			
Month	MY 00/01	MY 01/02	MY 02/03
October	71,025	74,310	83,345
November	64,138	66,844	82,281
December	73,311	77,197	82,975
January	61,491	81,394	-
February	75,024	59,399	-
March	54,212	75,073	-
April	66,388	74,640	-
May	59,939	83,926	-
June	67,337	67,025	-
July	69,563	88,462	-
August	58,919	79,457	-
September	80,749	79,821	-
Total	802,096	907,548	-

Source: Korea Soybean Processing Association

## Korea: Feed Ingredients use for Oct/Sep

KOREA: Feed Ingredients use for Oct/Sep (1,000 MT)		
Items	MY 2000/01	MY 2001/02
Total Grains and Grain Substitution	9,754 (65.7)	10,078 (65.5)
- Wheat	894 ( 6.0)	1,508 ( 9.8)
- Corn	6,460 (43.5)	6,584 (42.8)
- Others	2,400 (16.2)	1,986 (12.9)
Total Vegetable Protein	3,435 (23.1)	3,586 (23.3)
- Soybean Meal	2,126 (14.3)	2,312 (15.0)
- Rapeseed Meal	279 (1.9)	240 (1.6)
- Cottonseed Meal	111 (0.7)	140 (0.9)
- Palm Kernel Meal	212 (1.4)	260 (1.7)
Copra Meal	409 (2.8)	346 (2.2)
- Others	298 (2.0)	288 (1.9)
Total Animal Protein	148 (1.0)	130 (0.8)
- Fishmeal	62 (0.4)	44 (0.3)
-Meat & Bone Meal	28 (0.2)	24 (0.2)
-Others	58 (0.4)	62 (0.4)
Total Others	1,514 (10.2)	1,586 (10.3)
TOTAL COMPOUND FEED	14,851 (100)	15,380 (100)

Source: Korea Feed Association

## Korea: Soybean Meal Inclusion Rate for Compound Feed

KOREA: Soybean Meal Inclusion Rate for Compound Feed				
Animal Type	MY2000/01		MY2001/02	
	Soybean Meal Inclusion Rate (Percent)	Compound Feed Production (1,000M/T)	Soybean Meal Inclusion Rate (Percent)	Compound Feed Production (1,000M/T)
Layer	15-20	2,034	15-20	2,057
Broiler 1/	20-25	1,860	20-25	1,977
Swine	17-23	5,457	17-23	5,866
Dairy Cattle	5	1,803	less than 5	1,744
Beef Cattle 2/	2	2,903	less than 2	2,727
Others	15	757	15-20	1,011
Total (1,000MT)	2,126	14,814	2,312	15,382

1/ Include chicks

2/ Include Breeding Cattle

Source: America Soybean Association/Seoul

## Korea: Imports of Major Protein Meals

KOREA: Imports of Major Protein Meals (October/September marketing year)				
Commodity	MY2000/01		MY2001/02	
	Volume (MT)	Value (1,000\$)	Volume (MT)	Value (1,000\$)
Soybean Meal	1,412,488	294,534	1,499,984	292,335
Rapeseed Meal	293,225	38,029	264,180	33,021
Fish Meal	54,393	31,264	43,566	29,182
Bone Meal	2,132	797	969	782
Cottonseed Meal	90,574	12,969	132,697	16,626
Sunflower Seed Meal	2,400	264	10,106	1,146
Copra Meal	431,211	27,533	365,701	30,348
Palm Kernel Meal	243,174	11,809	289,017	18,089
Corn Germ Meal	3,969	416	500	51
Others	33,376	2,716	44,128	3,483
Total	2,566,942	420,331	2,650,848	425,063

Source: Korean Customs Service (KCS)

## Korea: Tariff Schedule for Oil Cake and Meals

KOREA: Tariff Schedule for Oil Cake and Meals (Percent)				
Commodity	H.S. Code	2001	2002	2003
Soybean Meal a/	2304.00.0000	3 (2.16)	3 (2.04)	3 (1.92)
Peanut Meal	2305.00.0000	5	5	5
Cottonseed Meal b/	2306.10.0000	5(2.5)	5(2)	5(2)
Linseed Meal	2306.20.0000	5	5	5
Sunflower seed Meal	2306.30.0000	5	5	5
Rapeseed Meal b/	2306.40.0000	5(2.5)	5(2)	5
Copra Meal	2306.50.0000	5	5	5
Palm Kernel Meal	2306.60.0000	5	5	5

a/ Figure in parentheses is the agreed rate under the 1993 bilateral agreement.

b/ Tariff In-Quota rate in parentheses: the applied duty is assessed on the first 325,000 MT of cottonseed meal. Out-quota tariff rate is 5 percent.

Source: Korea Customs Service (KCS)

## SECTION II. STATISTICAL TABLES OF OILS

## Soybean Oil PS&amp;D

PSD Table						
Country	Korea, Republic of					
Commodity	Oil, Soybean				(1000 MT)(PERC ENT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2001		10/2002		10/2003
Crush	1153	1199	1187	1250	0	1300
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.177797	0.178482	0.177759	0.1784	ERR	0.178462
Beginning Stocks	32	38	35	23	34	18
Production	205	214	211	223	0	232
MY Imports	189	189	170	200	0	210
MY Imp. from U.S.	86	56	75	50	0	50
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	426	441	416	446	34	460
MY Exports	2	10	2	10	0	10
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	18	0	18	0	18
Food Use Dom. Consump.	389	390	380	400	0	410
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	389	408	380	418	0	428
Ending Stocks	35	23	34	18	0	22
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	426	441	416	446	0	460
Calendar Year Imports	120	179	140	200	0	210
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	45	68	32	50	0	50
Calendar Year Exports	0	10	0	10	0	10
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Soybean Oil Import Trade Matrix:

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Korea, Republic of		
Commodity	Oil, Soybean		
Time period	OCT/SEPT	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	63	U.S.	56
Others		Others	
Argentina	95	Argentina	118
Brazil	6	Brazil	8
Total for Others	101		126
Others not Listed	2		7
Grand Total	166		189

Source: Korea Customs Service (KCS)



## Palm Oil PS&amp;D

PSD Table						
Country	Korea, Republic of					
Commodity	Oil, Palm				(1000 HA)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2001		10/2002		10/2003
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	10	10	10	10	10	10
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	228	228	260	210	0	220
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	238	238	270	220	10	230
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	30	12	40	15	0	20
Food Use Dom. Consump.	198	196	220	185	0	190
Feed Waste Consumption	0	20	0	10	0	10
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	228	228	260	210	0	220
Ending Stocks	10	10	10	10	0	10
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	238	238	270	220	0	230
Calendar Year Imports	0	230	0	210	0	230
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Palm Oil Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Korea, Republic of		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Time period	OCT/SEPT	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Malaysia	208	Malaysia	218
Thailand	3	Thailand	3
Singapore	1	Indonesia	6
Total for Others	212		227
Others not Listed	1		1
Grand Total	213		228

Source: Korea Customs Service (KCS)

## Korea: Vegetable Oil Production

KOREA: Vegetable Oil Production 1/ (Metric Ton)			
Commodities	MY 1999/00	MY 2000/01	MY 2001/02
Soybean Oil	238,881	191,397	214,354
Corn Oil	45,180	46,861	46,906
Sesame Oil	29,107	26,653	25,806
Rice Bran Oil	10,000	10,000	10,000
Rapeseed Oil	3,024	1,150	914
Perilla Oil	15,977	18,223	12,600
Total	342,169	294,284	310,580

1/ Agricultural Affairs estimate

Source: Agricultural Affairs, U.S. Embassy

## Korea: Soybean Oil Production

KOREA: Soybean Oil Production (Metric Ton)				
Month	MY 99/00	MY 00/01	MY 01/02	MY 02/03
October	24,239	17,198	17,396	20,043
November	19,224	14,975	16,186	19,908
December	24,742	17,012	18,715	20,419
January	20,470	14,974	18,644	-
February	18,601	18,168	13,644	-
March	20,701	13,431	17,335	-
April	20,221	15,738	17,373	-
May	23,104	14,216	19,837	-
June	16,661	15,925	15,881	-
July	21,327	16,437	21,144	-
August	16,213	14,049	19,065	-
September	13,378	19,273	19,134	-
Total	238,881	191,397	214,354	-

Note: Soybean oil yield is at 17.8 percent.

Source: Korea Soybean Processing Association

## Korea: The Supply of Edible Oils

KOREA: The Supply of Edible Oils (Metric Ton)			
Commodity	MY 1999/00	MY 2000/01	MY 2001/02
Soybean Oil	359,171	357,732	402,993
Palm Oil	207,792	213,342	227,935
Corn Oil	55,638	62,262	64,424
Rapeseed Oil	12,198	12,046	15,852
Coconut Oil	41,496	47,947	51,487
Cottonseed Oil	8,774	7,398	9,695
Sesame Oil	29,755	27,784	26,286
Rice Bran Oil	11,479	12,833	15,673
Perilla Oil	15,977	18,222	12,598
Fish Oil	8,831	10,048	9,866
Sunflower Oil	571	1,094	2,104
Total	751,682	770,710	838,852

Source: Agricultural Affairs, U.S. Embassy

## Korea: Fats And Oils Imports

KOREA: Fats And Oils Imports (MT & \$1,000, Oct./Sep.)				
Commodity	MY 2000/01		MY 2001/02	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Palm Oil	213,342	59,859	227,935	77,101
Tallow	80,318	22,954	76,233	24,358
Coconut Oil	47,949	15,525	51,487	18,614
Cottonseed Oil	7,398	3,529	9,695	4,396
Fish Oil	9,048	9,107	8,866	10,576
Soy Oil	166,428	58,334	188,639	73,141
Corn Oil	15,401	5,597	17,518	9,020
Rapeseed Oil	10,896	4,321	14,938	7,411
Palm Kernel Oil	7,594	2,796	7,097	3,026
Tung Oil	3,493	2,592	7,565	4,523
Rice Bran Oil	2,833	1,360	5,673	2,572
Castor Oil	4,802	2,786	4,039	2,691
Linseed Oil	4,334	2,144	6,241	3,352
Sunflower Oil	1,094	1,193	2,043	2,392
Safflower Oil	177	272	173	322
Olve Oil	2,144	5,265	2,818	7,293
Jobba Oil	19	378	8	148
Peanut Oil	3	23	1	17
Sesame Oil	502	1,047	480	976
Camellia Oil	7	113	11	103
Babassu Oil	2	4	1	2
Total	577,784	199,199	631,461	252,034

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Foreign Trade.

## Korea: Tariff Schedule For Fats And Oils

Korea: Tariff Schedule For Fats And Oils (Percent)				
Commodity	H.S. Code	2001	2002	2003
Lard	1501.00.10XX	3	3	3
Beef Tallow	1502.00.10XX	2	2	2
Other Tallow	1502.00.90XX	3	3	3
Fish Oil	1504.XX.XXXX	3	3	3
Soybean Oil a/	1507.XX.XXXX	6.48	6.12	5.75
Peanut Oil	1508.XX.XXXX	27.9	27.6	27.3
Olive Oil	1509.XX.XXXX	8	8	8
Palm Crude Oil	1511.10.0000	3	3	3
Palm Oil	1511.90.XXXX	2	2	2
Sunflower Oil	1512.1X.XXXX	10	10	10
Safflower Oil	1512.1X.XXXX	8	8	8
Cotton Seed Oil a/	1512.2X.XXXX	6.48	6.12	6.10
Coconut Oil	1513.1X.XXXX	3	3	3
Palm Kernel Oil	1513.2X.XXXX	5	5	5
Rapeseed Oil	1514.10.1000	10	10	10
Linseed Oil	1515.1X.XXXX	8	8	8
Corn Oil	1515.2X.XXXX	8	8	8
Castor Oil	1515.30.XXXX	8	8	8
Tung Oil	1515.40.XXXX	8	8	8
Sesame Oil b/	1515.50.XXXX	40	40	40

a/ Per 1993 US/ROKG bilateral agreement.

b/ Tariff rate In-Quota. Quota is 638.4 MT. The Out-of-Quota tariff rate is 637 percent or 12,194 Won/Kg, whichever is greater.

Source: Korea Customs Research Institute, Tariff Schedules of Korea